the confessed the people knew little or nothing of these aghts of the word, and thought this fact aget further. Summer's featings should that disputation over know of he in truth they to not know much of the world outside of their on new notice of their words and thought the same time at the sacret emblems at the of the cathodic church facting the page. It was known too, that outside the countries, the compact mould of the colours of metro outside the countries, the compact mould of the colours of metro outside the countries, the compact mould be coloured to the colours of metro outside the countries, the compact mould be coloured to the colours of metro outside the compact mould be coloured the colours of metro outside the colours might hurr Mr. Sumner's featings should that disdo not know much of the world outside of their own neighborhood. There is one circumstance con ected with this gathering worthy of notice. The padre sent his public, with all the sacred embleins Methodists who came here from Philadelphie macy and kindly seeing existing among the people of the people of more civilized and more advanced

ppeaking was a novel thing to them, and they did not see the importance of it. Thus it will be seen our Continuation has numerous vocations. The Christianity of free is explained as of a rather doubtful fort, and his measuring taboos will be contined, protonoly, to the quasant of a large equality and the goods of American parties. He is, however, a pretty smart fenow as we i as a good speaker, and he gave the people good advice.

EASYA SARABARA OF GAMANA.

The small town, or rather conscious of huts, of Santa Barbara do Samana centains a curious mixed population, the collect contains a curious mixed population, the collect discount form of the water town three with race. A good shinger count force a store being most hillings from one and of the water to the other. Nearly every other house or hat is a store. These stores have not much in treat, and a store. These stores have not much in treat, and a store. It is sur-Prising how too, case, seem it had for the little trace shey do with the people average cutselet they wonld soon cat each oness up. In rea working on where to be seen seen, not even the raiset sort of cart. Everything is carried on each, asses, postess or males, or by hand. The most common beast of burges of for rading on by the people of the interior when they "come to town" is a small out. The ruler, who is often a woman or girl, site assuided of a rode geoden raddle, without surrous, the nancel reed and logs handing daughing cown hearty to the ground. In place of a bring of outer hand goar to guide the built there is a franches to no. Literary these stunied and doctor little banks are ted by the nose. One of our party was so maintain a single serior in the former of outs had doctor in the content of these animals as the code through the value of these animals as the code through the value of these animals as the code through the value that he occurred be young woman stung astride one of these animals as she code through the vinege that he declared had seen burepa. Judging from the appearance of the women from fourteen years of age and opwards, and the numerous calibres here, the human family is as profite as the soil. As in altropical countries, females arrive at properly at an entry age. Considering the large number women have, and at the same than the very limited population it is evident there are causes at work to cut of the people rapidity. What are there is the frequent revolutions and interesting the large countries undoubtedly to keep the country depopulated, out there must be other causes. The ignorance of the people and their mode of living may account for many deaths, still the country cannot be as healthy as has occur represented to us at Semana. White people, particularly country callies be as healthy as has occur repre-sented to its at Samana. Whate people, particularly those of the United States and Northern Europe, could not tabor in cultivating the soil. If ever St. Domingo be made productive it must be through ofine largery. The quistion its where are there to come from and flow are they to be controlled or in-duced to labor? It is all very well to talk of the teening soil and the beauty and gorgeousness of this tropical country, but the practical question as to breduction is one a labor. TOUR BARBON OF SAMANA.

The entrance to the narror could be well fortified on the small Levanaudes issands on one side, and from the projecting cape of the maintaind on the other. But it would not all the maintain on the other, but it would not all the maintain for this purpose would have to be brought by ships, and probably from a great distance. If it be necessary to have a navel or coating station in this part of the world, and it should not be found advisable to annex the whole of St. Domain St. Maint it has part of the world, and it should not be found advisable to annex the whole of St. Domain St. Maint it has been named in some of the negotiations, than to pay the enormous sum of \$150,000 at year for a mere coal depot of a few yards in extent, without sovereign power over the bay and territory? The peninsula, as it is called, is really an extent, without sovereign power over the bay and territory? The peninsula, on as it is called, is really an extent, the sea wastes over to the gulf between the intand and the main and, and at times the water is deep enough for small vessets to pass through. This peninsula or is and I about thirty mains long and ten wide at the widest part. Nearly mail of it has a rich son. The population is sparse and could hardly prove troublesome to the linted Sintes, which could not be said, perhaps, of the cation for the. The Nantasket, Commander McCook, which was tying here when we arrived, salls with us to St. Doningo, and is now leading the way. We start with the weather and a breeze, and expect to reach our destination to morrow.

Country-Making a Night of It-The Natives on Apnexation-St. Domingo City-At the Botel-With the President.

Sr. Domingo, Jan. 31, 1871. ACROSS THE COUNTRY. The Commissioners having decided to send Captain H. F. Wade and myself as bearers of despatches across the country to St. Domingo, Hon. A. A. Burton, the secretary, went ashore in a small boat on Tuesday evening, the 24th, in order to make artwo hours and reported that everything was in readiness for us to start early the next morning. Mr. C. C. Fulton, Mr. Arthur Shepherd and Mr. Jacobs determined to accompany us for the purpose of seeing the country. Accordingly on Wednesday morning we arose early, and soon had our preparations completed for leaving the ship. We had to cross the bay from Samanna to Savana-la-Mar, and there take horses. The distance was about six leagues. The first step, however, was to see the Governor or Commandant of Samana and secure his assistance in getting a bont, and elso letters to other parties who might aid us on our journey. We found the Governor, Colonel Enrique Abren, who gave us all the aid in his power. He is a remarkably fluelooking man, of undoubted Spanish origin, with an nnusually intelligent countenance. We experienced much delay in getting the boat ready, but finally embarked about eleven o'clock. In addition to our party already mentioned we secured the services of Mr. Maricacq, as interpreter and guide, and Judge Jeremian James. Second Alcade. Inspector General of Agriculture, &c., as our servant. General James were a pair of strined pantaloons, a coat very much the worse for wear and a hat which was of peculiar construction and well designed for ventilation. He also were a long sword, or machete, without which he did not deign to make als appearance in public. During our journey the Judge walked, and generally had his pantatoons rolled up nearly to his knees to avoid the mud. Jeremiah came from Philadelphia in 1824 with those who were sent the Colonization Society, and leaving thus at an early age had acquired fame, if not fortune, in this delightful spot. Jerry would have been only a common negro in his native land; now he is a personage of importance. Of our ineulogistic. He was born in New Orleans, of Prench

man and rendered us valuable assistance. THE START. Our party entered a log cance made out of the mapou or cottonwood tree, which was about twentyave feet long and about five feet wide. It was manned by a captain and three men, and was propelled by a roughly-made leg of mutton sail, which was so flims, as to require continual wetting. The boat, however, moved over the water with fair speed, and we arrived at Savanna la Mar at about three o'clock. The beach here was so shelving that we had to either wade ashore or mount on the shoulders of the boatmen. Being desirous of prosecuting our journey with despatch, we endeavored to have our horses brought up and saddled for a start. but found, to our dismay, that it was necessary for us to enter into some stiff bargaining to secure any

parentage, but left at an early age for France, and

afterwards migrated to Hayti, where he was private secretary to Saluave, and after his final defeat he

found his way to Samana. He is a finished gentie-

horses at ail. AT SAVANA LA MA We here met with a gentlemen named Pennell, who is connected with a geological survey of the island, and who interested himself in our behalf, and as he had just made the fourney from St. Domingo he gave us many hints as to our preparations. He assured us that it would be useless to think of starting that night, and we soon found that even if we used every exertion we could not stir the lazy natives to assist us. So we left the arrangements to Mr. Marchaeq and Jeremiah, and concluded to start bright and early the next morning. We devoted the remained early the next morning. We devoted the town and interviewing the dusky inhabitants, who, in their semi-nude condition, presented a curious spectacle to our eyes. While there did not appear to be any sudoring among them, because the beautiful climate required but sight protection either of ciothing or shelter, and the spontaneous productions of the sell residen them sustenance, yet there

fore we reached our stopping place for the night, but we were warmly welcomed and enjoyed some strong coiles.

A room was placed at our disposal, in which we slung our hammocks, and slept soundly. A pretty early start was effected the next morning, as we desired to cross the next range of mountains and still have time to pass ever a broad savanna that night. Again we had the same difficulties to encounter as on the previous day, in ascending the rough, muddy, mountainous path, but after a tedious ascent we finally reached the top, and were wen repaid for our fatiguing journey. Before us was a view almost indescribable in its variety of beauty Far as the eye could see stretched agrand plain, over which herds of cattle were browsing; inicity interspersed were clumps of trees, and eccasionally a straight belt of woodland indicated the presence of a stream of water. Here and there a younge of smoke rolled upwards, showing where the short day grass had been syt on fire. We spent some time gazing at the magningent security. line short dry grass had been sylon fire. We spent some time gazing at the magnineent scene, but as it was getting late we hastened onward. We made as much speed as our tired horses were able to make, intending to reach fearra in time to have some accommodations for the night; but by elevan y-clock men and beasts were so used up, has we picketed our horses and slung our namanacks inder some trees. I siept under a mango tree, and found its thick foliage an ample protection from the dew. We had now come about seveny-five miles, and when we reached Guerra, which was only a short distance from where we bivouzeked, we had only twenty inlies further to go to reach St. Dominago.

The NATIVES ON ANNEXATION.

dew. We had now come about seventy-five miles, and when we reached Guerra, which was only a short distance from where we bivotacked, we had only twenty inlies further to go to reach St. Domingo.

All through the country we questioned the inhabitants relative to their desire for annexation, and their replies were always, without a single exception, enthusiastically affirmative. There was a general secire to have some strong government which would put an end to the continual petty warfare of ambitious leaders. They want peace and an opportunity to pursue their business without molestenon. Among the most amusing incidents was the continual attempts of Mr. Jacobs to gain information from the peonle; and, not content with the interpretation of Mr. Marciacq, he would use the most miserable, mongret English, under the impression that bad English must certainly be good Spanish. He afforded the rest of our party continual arquisement. Our march from Guerra to St. Domingo was over what must have been at one time a good road. It was lined with trees—mostly the cottenwood—and showed traces of having been much used. Houses now were more frequent and more canityation became evident. Undoubtedly at the time the Spaniaris swayen the destinies of this island the productions must have yielded a handsome revenue, for the rich soil everywhere produced the most invariant vegetation, and now the only cultivation it ever receives is to dig a hole in the ground and throw in the second conception. We saw some patches of Indian corn which seemed to be doing well, but the extreme inzinces of the natives prevented anything like a fair show for it.

Our jaded animals were almost worn out as we entered what had once been the old city of St. Domingo. What a shyth their greated us! Foundation walls, 350 years old, were standing there to remind us of those early days when that spirit of adventure induced the Spanian pioneers to brave dangers which even te our progressive people would be considered wonderful. A few modern houses now standard an

having this in view your correspondent was within a quarter of an hoor, in the presence of President feez, interviewing him and his Cabinet, of waich an account will be given in a future letter.

It by Our Correspondent-Hanting Up Quarters-Mous. Auguste to the Rescue-The Heruld and President Easz-Official Reception of the Commissioners—Commissioner White-Reported Trouble on the Haytien Border—Uninversible Side of Annexation

Exposed. Sr. Domingo City, Feb. 3, 1871. We anchored in the port of St. Domingo on Tuesday last at souset, having been thirty-five hours on the passage from Samana. The Nantasket arrived several hours before us. Prawing much more water we gave the shore a wider birth, which made the distance somewhat greater. Then we had head winds part of the way, and, as I have said before, the Yantio, Commander Irwin, lying here repairing damage she had sustained. There were three or four merchant vessels in the port. A BAD ANCHORAGE.

The so-called harbor is a roadstead, except for gunall ressels which can be hauted or steam in a litwas care ully lowered into the boat, when he went ashore, just as a base of goods is discharged from a ship. It a strong wind were to blow from the sea and toward the band hardly any vessel could ride

denotes the tumbershood Command of control of the c notice over the end door, in large letters, not to talk pointes. It read in spanish:—"Ne prohibe hatblar de pointea," We were told, however, we might talk American politics. Such is the freedom of this republic. It is true, too, that the peeple nere are airatu to express their opinions. Any Dominican daring to oppose the government in its policy might be locked up or exiled, and it might not be said for some foreigners to do so.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT CALLS ON PRESIDENT

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT CALLS ON PRESIDENT BARZ.

After taking persession of my quarters I proceeded to the residence of President Baez to deliver a letter of introduction to him. The guards at the entrance did not interrupt my progress, though they glanced at me in a scrutinizing manner. I went right up the stone stairs and through open doors into a sort of outer office, where I found the secretary of State, Mr. Gautier. This gentleman, who looked like a dark, straight-haired quadroon, and an intelligent person, politicy inquired my oursidess, and on hearing it, and that I was one of the party with the Commission, initial-linely passed to an adjoining room and returned with the President.

obsiness, and contenting it, and they was one of the parity with the Commission, infinity paged to an adjoining room and returned with the President.

How President Barz Looks.

General Bage, welcomed may in good French and Spoke occasionally in bad English. He is a short, singet made man, of forty-cight or fifty years of age apparently, dresses well and has a gracious manner. He is a light natiatto, with the negro kink of hair. There is good nature and cunning blented in his expression. He is evidently an intelligent and clucated man. He was particularly desirous to impress me with the boundless natural resources of the country, richness of the soil, the general wish of the people for annexation and the weakness of the Cabralists and opponents of annexation. According to his account at is promising and glorious for the United States in St. Domingo if we annex the country. He hoped we should go to Azua, which, he says, is surprisingly rich, and he spoke of sugar cane there that was planted before he was born which now yields abundantly.

CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I called the President's attention to the enormous grant of laud—one-fifth of all the public land in the country—as a survey grant to Fabens. He seemed to regard this as a valid grant, and argued that the services rendered and to be rendered by Fabens and the company associated with him are a qual pro quo for such a vast territory. In a conversation I had with Mr. Delmonte, the Minister of Justice, who is a white man, I found that he also regarded the grant as valid, Mr. Delmonte, the Minister of Justice, who is a white man, I found that he also regarded the grant as valid. Mr. Delmonte, the Minister of Justice, who is a white man, I found that he also regarded the grant as called the this stupendous grant of a tenta of the marked that this stupendous grant of a tenta of the marked that the stown of the grant, for he has here a geologist and surveyor frem the United States. This has all the appearance of a surpresense of the grant, for he has h

scheme, are out of the country List at the time the Commission is here? All are across the sea, in one place or another.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
Yesterday the Commissioners and tasir sume were received by President Sacz and an Cabinet in form. There were present General Bacz, Mr. Gautler, the Secretary of State: Delimonte, the Minister of Justice, and Outrie, Minister of Finance, a colored man, on the part of the Bomnion repebile, and the three Commissioners, Wade, White shd Howe; the secretary of the Commission, R. Euron; Fred Douglass, General Siges and other assistant and private secretaries to the Commissioners, on the part of the United States. The two stendgraphers and several newspaper correspondents were in the room, a little in the background. Tresident Grant's autograph inter to Bacz was read by Mr. Wade and translated. President these replied verbally in French. These, or the substance of them, the Harnald has received. The object of the mission was stated by President Grant, with comgratulations to his brother republican ruler, and Mr. Bacz was very happy and promised to facilitate the Commission is the investigations. A little conversation and introductions followed and the cerement was concluded.

COMMISSIONER WHITE.

Commissioner White is the most active, and mopopulates in a great measure the business of the

Commission. At the official reception yesterday he took the foremost place, and 0.d 1 en Wade was a little in the rear. Then he did the business of the secretary, who was appointed to do the translationa and act with the Commissioners. In fact, to use a collegial simile, White his put Mr. Secretary Burton's nose out of joint and is bringing in the foreground a keen little sencel teacher, who is his friend and whom he brought on as his private secretary. These private secretaries of the Commissioners and the assistant secretaries of the Commissioners and the assistant secretaries of the Commission to a prominent figure, though they are not officially recognized by the resolution of congress. The President of the Commission, honest Old Jen Wade, has no private secretary. His son, him young fedow, and an army officer former, merely accompanies his father to take care of him in case of need, and he has the good sense not to interfere in any way with the business of the Commission and those who assume to have a connection with a tegral to be sty towards the correspondents of the president former.

BELORGED TROUBLE ON THE HAYTIEN BORDER.

to be shy lowards the correspondents of the press, and some of the latter are not at all satisfied with the former.

REPORTED TROUBLE ON THE HAYTIEN RORDER.

It is reported that there is trouble on the Haytien border, and, indeed, Baez and his ministers acknowledged that to-day. They say, however, it does not amount to much, and that troops have been sent to put down the Cabralists. Cabral, they assert, has no force worth talking about, but that Saget, the Haytien President, is in league with this to prevent, it possible, annexation. Whatever Mr. Baez and his friends may say, there is reason to fear serious trouble both from Cabralists and Haytiens.

In that case the United States government would have another disaffreeable and costly isguey turned over to it by amexation. Mintary operations would be very difficult to carry on, and it would cost a great seal of treasure and blood, to say nothing of disease, in prosecuting a war amed the juage und dense forests of this tropical country. It is evident, too, there is an influential party of Dominicans against the court of the stopical country. It is evident, too, there is an influential party of Dominicans against the property of the stopical country.

dense forests of this tropical country. It is evident, too, there is an influential party of Dominicals egallist features of the state of the state

the President-The Tennessee's Arrival-A Misunderstanding-Correspondents Not So Reply of President Bacz-Trouble Ahead-The Action of the Commissioners-Annexation Once More-Movements of the Tennessee-Thinking of the Past-Cabral Moving-Wade's Impressions of Basz-A Financial Operation-A Newspaper Man Going Home.

Sr. Domingo Cirr, Feb. 3, 1871. Our tired party of travellers across the country having become somewhat rested, and having enjoyed the good things at the hotel of Monsieur Auguste, which is the only hotel of any respectability in this place, we began looking around us to discover any matters of interest.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I have had several interviews with President Baez. He is a very pleasant-looking mulatto, about fifty years old, with an intelligent expression, showing a disposition to reveal little and covering that little with much diplomacy. His actions are exceedingly graceful, and his conversation is soft and pleasant. He appears to prefer Spanish, but talks with facility in French, and, although he does not use English much, speaking with difficulty, he understands a great deal that is spoken by others.

THE CABINET.
Of his Cabinet, Gautier, the Secretary of State, is undoubtedly the deepest mind; he has a penetrating manner, observing every action with scrutiny. Deimonté, his Minister of Justice, speaks English with comparative case, and is extremely gentle maniy and affable; he has been banished several times on account of politics, and seems deeply im-Curiel, the Minister of Finance, is a genteel-looking person, soult what darker than the others, with pleasant smile continually greeting you. I should ot consider his abilities very wonderful, but doubtless they are ample for the duties he has to perform.

Our whole party have been courteously treated by all the officials, and have had every facility placed before them for getting information. THE TENNESSEE'S ADDITAL

The Tennessee arrived here from Samana on Tuesday, at about five o'clock P. M., having been preconed a few hours by the Nantasket. The Commis sioners sent for the American Consul, Dr. Ames, to come on board, and this morning they all came ashore. A MISUNDERSTANDING.

An unpleasant incident has occurred, which shows either great ignorance and mismanagement on the part of those who conduct matters for the Commissloners or else great cowardice on their part. The messengers who came across country from Samana. after presenting their despatches to President Bacz, received from him an offer of an unoccupied palace for the accommedation of the Commissioners and suite. This offer was not to include provisioning them, but simply to afford them proper accommoda tions. As it was extended through courtesy, and as quarters for such a large party were difficult to be obtained, the offer was accepted on behalf of the Commissioners. When the latter arrived, however, their private secretaries in their wisdom deemed that public opinion in the United States would frown upon such an undemocratic proceeding, and vetoed the whole arrangement. Wise philosophers ! They declined the kind offer and hired, for a small price, a smaller house, which, however, belongs to President Baez as his private property; and then, not being able otherwise to procure cots and many other necessary articles, they were compelled finally to sk President Baez to furnish them. This has excited much unfavorable comment by all connected with the press, and at least one of the Commission. ers (Mr. Wade) considers the movement not only foolish, but inexcuseble

CORRESPONDENTS NOT SO PARTICULAR. The correspondents, not quite so squeamish, ac-cepted the kind offer when it was made to them afterwards, and are now inxuriating in the ancient halls and are making the corridors resound with their Yankee songs and jokes. President Baez undoubtedly has felt somewhat chagrined at the refusal doubtedly has felt somewhat chagrined at the refusal to accept his hospitality, but he has tact enough to conceat it. The Commission to-day paid a formal visit to the President, which was void, however, of the ordinary forms of diplomatic proceedings, except the usual introductions and speeches of greeting. Most of the correspondents were present taking notes. Mr. Wade presented an autograph letter of congratuation from President Grant, and stated the objects of the Commission. Bacz replied in French, and stated the objects of the Commission. Bacz replied in French, and stated the objects of the commission of the compliment of the autograph letter and of his good wishes, which he desired to reciprocate. He desired a closer union of the two republics, and that peace might be extended over them. He offered all the courtesies of the government to the Commissioners; also all facilities for them to obtain information in regard to the affairs of this country. He further desired the Commissioners to examine, not only the friends, but also the opponents of annexation. The following are the speeches in full:—

ADDIRES OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Parsipers—We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph leiter of the President of the United States which you have doney will see that it is a mission of peace and Youkeng will be that it is a mission of peace and such a president of the United States. The following the republic of which you are the chief magistrate. These instructions grapain the mest cordial wishes of the proposed of the United States of the people of the United States of the people of the United States of the leasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican republic.

ARPLY OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

GENTLEMENT—I have received with much pleasure the autograph net which his Excellency President Grant has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium. I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is openited with the open and such peace and specific magistrate. The situation of the to accept his hospitality, but he has tact enough to

eof of this republic; one of the grand motives which has

tanelty of the resolution of the Dominican propic we desire ardenty that you will consult not only the immense majority in two of americalo, but also those who are opposed to it.

TROUBLE AREAD.

After this preliminary pow-wow a general conversation ensued, in the course of which Earz remarked that a movement was even now in progress, which was instigated by Kissage Saget and carried on almost executively by Havilens, to invade Dominica and endeavor to foment dissension and thereby prevent americalo. One Lynch an American neart, is active in the matter, but very few Dominicans are connected with it.

The Action of the commissioners.

The Commissioners do not appear to have settled upon any debution of action; but there is reason to believe that they will, at least, visit Azua, distant about sixty miles from this place, which is considered one of the fluest asticultural regions. Bazz assured me that angar cano of excellent quality was raised there, which had not been replanted for over a bundred years. After the stakes are cus the cane grows up sgain, and requires very little cultivation.

Annexation once more a business there are developed on the subject of annexation he informed me that in the inferior the people were far advanced even beyond alls ideas, destring immediate schon in the matter, or a vital probability of the subject of seathers. There are a few foreign merchants here, some of them American, whose business interests are such that they desire no change; but they present no good reasons for their opposition.

Movements of the troposition.

Movements of the Toposition.

The Temicsee will probabile as it is to be sent to set, thomas to carry mail for the United States, and to bring back any which may be there.

The Toposition of the control of the grandeur and magnificance of the ceart at this place equaled that of that it as said that at different of the grandeur and magnificance o

collected the other day when was built by Dego Columbus, and which will merit a description in a future letter.

The President has notined the Comm issioners that cabel was hear Alma with two regiments of liasticus, and when was notined the Comm issioners that cabel was hear Alma with two regiments of liasticus, and when well two regiments of liasticus, and when a will two regiments of liasticus, and when the make the commerce the same relief to make a will be compared to make all ones of the purpose of questioning them relative to an anexation, to when hear has given his consent. Doubte less a party will therefore the sent after him. There is no the purpose of questioning them relative to an advantage of the sent of the purpose of questioning them relative to make a way of rand transportation and transcolaint to be said of nis law quibble are ought to be paid by the property of the purpose of the first of the purpose were exceedingly combinated for a English ion or Local pool, one relative place of intermediations, viz.

A short time since a Mr. Hartmount, an Englishman, acting in an English ion or Local, of president have conferred upon than by Back, negotiated for an English ion or Local, of the liasticus of the propects of the first of the propects of the first of the propects of the character in the standard of the propects of the first of the prop

## THE TENNESSEE AND THE TOWN.

Scenes in the City and Along the River Side "The Tennessee safe I ho, the extry !" was the shrill cry that at noon yesterday informed the peo-ple of New York city of the safe arrival at St. Domingo of the noble war vessel on the 1st of the present mogth. The eagerness with which the evening sheets were clutched at evinced

THE DEEP PUBLIC CONCERN
for the ship and those on board. It reminded one extra was freighted with the fate of the country and investigation ? forcibly of the time of the civil war, when every tidings of absent friends. The human cargo of the Tennessoe numbers not more than ave hundred souls all told, and yet the thankfulness for her safety was as hearty as it was universal. Numbers of persons who have relatives on hoard called at the BERALD office to know if by chance any tidings had arrived of a son or a brother; and although, beyond a general assurance of the safety of all, no positive personal information could be given, the applicants went on their way rejoicing. The event, for a few hours, really took hold of the public mind and caused a short sensation, calling forth while it lasted many expressions of trust in Providence and causing at least one outpouring of generosity. Barney Williams, with the Emerald ring on his finger, was walking along Broadway, when the newsboy's shout of the ship's salvation rang in his ears. He turned sharply around and gripped the journalistic pup by the remnant of a shirt collar; then, riveting his eyes upon him, said:-"ARRAH, TELL ME IF IT'S THRUE

an' I'll give ye five cints." The boy affirmed its veractousness by a "s'elp me," and, receiving the nickel, vanished. Instances of this kind were rare; but the evening papers reaped a harvest while the sun shope, and late into the night the ship's name

sun shone, and late into the night the ship's name was a passport to a sure sale.

Nown town among the business people perhaps the liveliest feeling was snown; and on Wail street, where everything is gambled on, sams of MONEY CHANGED HANDS ON THE EVENT.

A losing "bull" remarked to a winning "bear" that Ben Wade ought to have been enough to sink any ship. The buil replied that Ben's floating capital was swimming stock. Among the Beafaring people the subject was discussed rather than wondered at. A bluff sea capital at the Battery gave the most

people the subject was discussed rather than wondered at. A bluif sea captain at the Eattery gave the most

PROPQUNDLY NAUTICAL REASONS

why she could not choose but arrive safe. "Any bodee coot deil us dat now," said a German who was smoking and itsening. The child of Neptune looked unusterable things at Haus and remarked. "If I told it a week ago no one would have believed me as they do to-day," with which philosophical climax the conversation ended. At FIER 43 NORTH RIVER, where the North America, of the United States and Royal Mail line, was tying, and a crowd of excited questioners gathered, she being the ship which, at five A. M. yesterday, flashed the news to Now York, the excitement of those of the crew who were found on board was simply to the effect that the North America, after a good run from Rio Janeiro, arrived at St. Thomas, which she left on the 13th last, bearing despatches from the Commissioners to the United States government. They seemed much surprised

How any one could bave doubter the safety of the Tennessee, and agreed in the general proposition that an unacrupulous journal or a perverse politician may create a tremendous tempeat in a teacup. The Herald From the beginning having sustained the failing hopes of the comminity on the question was mentioned reverentially geveral times, and so

ENDS AN EXCITEMENT

With satisfaction to all concerned, which recalls the time when the safe arrival of a transatingtic was announced from behind the footingus of every theatre in New York.

## ANNEXATION OF CAVADA.

Unfavorable Comments of the Toronto Press on Senator Howard's Resolution-Cauadians Restile Towards the United States.

Toronto, Feb. 20, 1871.
The Leader, commenting on Mr. Howard's resolu-

mending the High Commission to provide for the cession of British North America, says:—
The proposition is conceive in an effective print, and is, of course, quite inadmissable. We can nesure our American neighbors that if they desire closer relationality with the Deminion than that at present exhibing they are taking the very best means in their power of preventing its account provided and the provided and the

United States.

The Globe, speaking of the statement of the Washington correspondent of the NewYork Post, that President Grant approves the proposition, ridicules it, and says the Americans Dave apparently an immense appetite for such imaginative reports or else such a keen sense of the absurd that they morely laugh at the huge inventions of some newspapers.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Taking Money Not Cor uption-The Tenor of the Coming Report of the Congressional Commutes - Three Opinions of Collector Murphy.

The Congressional committee of Investigation was engaged all day on Saturday in taking testimony at the Fifth Avenue Botel. Among these examined were Colonel Leet, owner of the Greenwich street general order store; Deputy Collector James and Warehouse Superintendent Russell. But there has been nothing in the evidence thus far received to testily the assertion that francis of a formidable nature have been prevailing at the Custom House. Surveyor Cornell sald during a conversation with

the HERALD reporter that he does not consider the money received by the inspectors as coming under the nead of bribes, as it was merely paid for extra services rendered to the steamship lines. "Besides." said Mr. Cornell, "small amounts were sent in eavelopes to the private residences of these inspectors, without bearing any tadleation as to the names of the persons wno sent them."

It is said to be quite evident that it is

With two members of the commutee to make an adverse report against Collector Murphy's administramind on the general order basiness. He holds that this privilege should be restored to the Canard and Bremsn lines.

The Custom House authorities think that he has been industreed in this matter by the testimony of Mn A. T. Stewart and Mr. Franklin, of the Counce line.

The following conversation took place between

hr. Specion, one of the members of the Congressional committee, and a Herald reporter, relating to the pending controv say, and will serve as an index to Mr. Sheldon's mind ... th regard to the re-

index to Mr. Sheldon; mini "th regard to the relindex to Mr. Sheldon;" began the reporter,
"Well, Mr. Sheldon," began the reporter,
"I agree would have one for trouble about the
Custom House only Collector Murphy has brought it
upon himself by his

PETTPOGGING ORSTINACY.

He wants to take revenge upon the Cubard Company for complaining of his architarty action to the
Secretary of the Treasury. Or course he is bound to
entore the same right rules against the Cubarders,
I think there are legitimate causes for complaint
against Morpha."

"Way so, Mr. Sheldon?"

"Does he not try to ruise all sorts of difficulties in
the way of rapid transportation and transaction of
business? The general order business ought to be
restored to those times which formerly had it. Instead of his law quibble he ought to meet the importers and the steamship has had way and try te
conciliate all interests. What if the owners of
those two lines are foreigners. They have as much
right to these facilities for the rapid discharge of
their cargoes as it they were Americans."

"But would it not be giving madue advantages to
these lines over the others r!"

"Air. A. T. Stewart does not think so, and his
opinion ought to have some weight. I can tell you
tais—Stewart is disgusted with Collector Murphy,
and he makes no secret of it. When Stewart wat
asked some trace are to subscribe to the republican
fund he replied to President Grant, 'Yes, I am going
to subscribe the slood which

tions of 1759. As I tell you, Murphy tries to revive this law

OUT OF PERSONAL SPITE

agamst one of the steamship hass."

The views of Senator Farterson, who takes pretty nearly the same ground as Mr. Sheldon, were set forth in last Friedray's heralb.

The Hescard reporter called yesterday on Mr. C. Benton, one of the three members of the Congressional committee, in order to ascertain his ophaloss regarding the results of the investigation, and the following conversation ensued.

"Do you think, Mr. Benton, there was any necessity for the appointment of this committee of investigation, or was it merely a political move against Collector Murphy?"

"Politics had nothing to do with the matter, There can be no donot that reforms are needed in the Customs service, although I may say that Collector Murphy has done his best to promote the interests of the revolue."

"How soon are you going to make a report of this investigation."

"We shall probably make a joint report to the Senate of the two by the end of next week; but as Congress will soon dissolve no action will probably be taken in the matter until the next congress meets. Very likely the committee will return some time hereafter to resume the investigation, as the present testimony is not final; but I shall not be a member of it, as my term expires, and I have declined renomination."

"What is your candid opinion, Mr. Benton, about Collector Murphy?"

"I think

MR. MURPHY GIVES SATISFACTION to the bulk of the merchants. The testimony thus far received has in no way impaired my favorable opinion of him. He is straightforward, a hard worker, and has the interests of the government at heart. He has not yet had a fair trial."

"You know Mr. Sheldon says against the Corlector,"

"I think there is much personal or political animus in what Mr. Sheldon says against the Collector,"

"Then you don't agree, Mr. Benton, with the committee on the general order bushiess question r"

"I have not yet formed any dechied views on the subject, but I de hold, with Collector Murphy, that one or two steamship lines should not obtain undue advantages over the others. I am for fair play. There is no deaying that there is room for improvement, and I for one would suggest some reforms in the customs service; but I think Collector Murphy that one or two steamship lines should not obtain undue advantages over the others. I am for fair play. There is no deaying that there is room for improvement, and I for one would suggest some reforms in the customs service; but I think Collector Murphy is quite as anxions for this as the committee."

"How about the fraudulent practices—I mean the bribes which officials are said to have received presents for extra services and facilities given to the steamship lines in the rapid discanage of cargo."

"Do you incline towards Collector Murphy's theory regarding the issue of night permits?"

"The Secretary of the Treasury has also already declied that Mr. Marphy's construction

The members of the committee have left for Washington, but will be back to-morrow to resume the investigation.

## THAT "VAMPIRE."

Perils of a Poor German Tailor-Ris Inhos-

pitable Treatment is Williamsburg.

A week or two ago Wilhelm Schutz, a German tauor, arrived in New York from Bridgeport Conn., in search of employment, and took lodgings at No In search of employment, and took lodgings at No. 275 Lowery. On Sunday last he visited Williamsburg in search of a loss to whom he was recommended for a situation. On reaching the locality indicated (North Eighth and Taird streets), the stranger observed a crowd of children amosing themselves on the loc that covered tae va ant lots in that famous locality, and amused himself for a short time in gazing upon their peculiar feats. The presence of a stranger of respectable appearance in that neighborhood was enough to excite the disgust of the denizens, and they huried chunks of ice and snow at him. Not liking this treatment he very maturally ran away, when the cry "There goes the stabber" was raised, and soon a crowd of urchins followed him, yelling and hooting and peliting him with ice and show balls. Officer Harvey Rangam, who once before distinguished himself by arresting the "original" staber, soon foined in the pursuit, and captured the terrified highity. The expirant officer—pured to the size of Achillies after the defeat of Hector—spread the news of his triumph through the streets on his way to the station house, and thus brought together a crowd of the curiously ignorant, who were all anxious to have a peep at the "wampire." The unfortunate tailor was then locked up for the night, and yesterday Justice Voorhees committed him to the county jail until Thursday poxt, when he is expected to prove that he is not a "suspicious" per soc. 275 Bowery. On Sunday last ne visited Williams